

Education is the apprenticeship of life.—Willmott.

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Teagle Explains Share-the-Work Plan to Restore Prosperity

Boston.—Turning at least a large percentage of the millions of jobs into

Reagor's speech did not confirm the charge that the government was restoring the normal economic conditions, according to Walter C. Teague, president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. "I don't know whether the movement of the Federal Reserve Bank and Industrial Committee set up by President Hoover's recent conference to coordinate the efforts of bankers to restore business prosperity," he said, "Teague's speech did not confirm this question. 'What will the share-the-work plan cost the employers?' he declared it would cost them practically nothing. 'What will it cost the employees?' he explained, would not be disturbed, but the number of hours of those now employed would be reduced, and the saving in wages thus made used to employ more persons."

"We face the winter with at least 10,000,000 men and women out of work," Mr. Tringle told the Fourth Annual Conference on Unemployment Distribution. "Charity funds, both private and public, are increasingly difficult to raise. The tax power of States and communities is being exhausted. Federal attempts to make work for their unemployed is rapidly approaching an em-

Opposed to Charity

"I am sure we are all agreed," he continued, "that neither charity nor the dole is the answer. The only way it is 'made work' virtually amounts to—is any permanent or satisfactory solution of the unemployment problem, from the standpoint either of the community or the individual.

It is bound to give to business, they grow broad-minded in their thinking. They see that unemployment cannot be tackled by the government, and take definite steps to create a wider spending power through a wider distribution of work."

Workers' Contribution

To illustrate his claim that the em-

"We must get the men and women of America back into regular jobs of a nature to fit their training and temperament, because the business world must effectively and because only such an adjustment holds promise of stability.

All Parties Benefited

"To be sure, a movement must be made to get the business world employed workers would have drastic cuts in their salaries. But the result would be the employers would contribute nothing but a microscopic increase in overhead, Mr. Teague set up an employer with a permanent salary of \$12 per hour each. He said the employees could live on \$100 per month. The remaining \$25 they either deposited in banks or spent in ways not stimulating the business.

"Under his plan, he argued, the

Under this arrangement, this requirement it is to the advantage of the worker because he enjoys greater job security by job sharing. It is to the advantage of the community and the spreading will make for quicker business recovery through widespread spending, and it is to the advantage of the community and the spreading because it will relieve the drain on com-

mon employer would not molest the security rates of pay, but would reduce the monthly earnings of each of the four workers from \$100 to \$75. The number of hours worked 26 per cent, so monthly earnings of each would be \$100 instead of \$125. This reduction in earnings, however, would give the employer \$100 with which to hire one more person. By this process each

Three Objectives Summarized
 "The 'share-the-work' movement," Mr. Teagle concluded, "aims at three objectives: first, to share the work of the business among all those who are working for it; second, to share the work of the business among all those who are working for it; and third, to share the work of the business among all those who are working for it."

Unleashing Spending Power

"National spending power," Mr. Tangle told the conference, can be released quickly only by the two forces in the situation—the employers who, today, have work to be done, and the

Divide Available Work

The employers can do their part by spreading the available work means spreading available work over a larger number of workers, through some plan of staggering, or dividing, or rotating, the work. The National Labor Relations Board of this particular Union of employees of the Government of the District of Columbia has suggested the following:

- (1) To check the downward trend of unemployment, where work is reduced for seasonal or other reasons, by employing the greatest possible number of workers, thus avoiding adding to unemployment.
- (2) To decrease unemployment by a wider spreading of work now available among a larger group of employees.

"The workers can do their part by accepting whatever temporary sacrifice of immediate income is entailed in shortening their work with those now out of work."

Hours and Earnings Cut

When Mr. Teague's share-the-work committee was organized at the conclusion of the strike, it was faced with the problem of how to employ a smaller group working longer periods.

"(3) Whenever an increasing volume of business permits employing additional workers, to do so by distributing the increased work to the greatest possible number, rather than by working longer schedules.

"It means breaking with tradition. It will mean a change in the way of

entire committee was opposed to distributing the earnings of those now at work and that providing jobs for the jobless should not be brought about by

DAY WITHOUT EARNINGS CUT
President Harrison of Railway Clerks
Says Rail Unions Oppose Penalizing
Railroad Workers for Shorter Hours
—Mergers Must Protect Employees.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The six-hour day without reduction in daily or weekly earnings is the demand of the railway unions, which is being met by the president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, in an article in the Railway Clerk, the official organ of the Brotherhood. The article also stated that the unionists are not satisfied with the gains until the rights of the railway employees are fully protected.

Wellington, New Zealand.—The Industrial Conference held here under the auspices of the New Zealand Alliance of

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Harrison said, "recently requested the railroads to furnish data on the cost of the six-hour day for the six-sixths of present wages. The Commission apparently considered it a part of its duty, in the light of the recent widespread demand for the six-hour day." The Interstate Commerce Commission, the New Zealand Trades and Labor Council, and the New Zealand Civil Service Organizations, condemned the government for having failed to provide the data. "The government," they said, "is engaged in a highly productive nature for the unemployed and urged the establishment of permanent unemployment commission to advise with the government on questions of labor and unemployment."

The unions are unalterably opposed to the establishment of the six-hour day. They insist upon the enactment of the Pittman-Crocker bill which provides for reduced hours and the maintenance of earnings

Consolidation of railroads at a time when railroad men are out of jobs is inexcusable unless guarantees are secured against further force reductions as a result of those mergers. The association is of the opinion that the special protection for organizing labor in consolidations is necessary before adequate protection can be had, and the

Socially-Owned Industry Indorsed by Methodists

Wooster, Ohio.—The Northeast Ohio

Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church here adopted a report recommending socialists and communists as the country's financial and industrial institutions as a substitute for capitalism, and urged the establishment of unemployment insurance.

"Capitalism," the report said, "has been tried and is a waiting failure. The time of the eight-hour work makes sense."

A seven-hour day and five-day week for all relief workers, the raising of wages to be paid according to the cost of living, and the right to work were also recommended.

To finance the unemployment relief work the conference suggested the issuance of Government notes to the value of 15,000,000 pounds redeemable in gold.

The report, submitted by Dr. C. H. Warren, was adopted with little debate.

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